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TECHNICAL COOPERATION, INCLUDING RESOURCE MOBILIZATION, AND COORDINATION OF ACTIVITIES

Technical cooperation and coordination of activities

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

In accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1992/22 of 30 July 1992 and resolution 5/2 of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, the present report provides an overview of the technical cooperation activities undertaken during 1996 by the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Division, including the advisory services provided by the two interregional advisers for crime prevention and criminal justice based at Vienna.

The report also describes cooperation and coordination with other United Nations entities and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations.

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INTRODUCTION

1. In accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1992/22 of 30 July 1992, in which the Council decided that technical assistance would be a standing item on the agenda of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, and Commission resolution 5/2, the present report provides an overview of the technical cooperation and advisory services delivered between 1 January and 31 December 1996 by the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Division, the two interregional advisers for crime prevention and criminal justice based at Vienna and the regional adviser for crime prevention and criminal justice based at the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP).*

2. The technical assistance activities undertaken by the institutes comprising the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network are covered in a separate report of the Secretary-General (E/CN.15/1997/18).

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*For additional information on the technical assistance activities and advisory services of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, see also the Report of the Secretary-General on progress made in the implementation of General Assembly resolutions 50/145 and 50/146 (A/51/327).

3. The present report also contains information on the coordination of activities and cooperation between the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme and other United Nations entities and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, as this is closely related to the provision of technical assistance and advisory services.

4. Attention is drawn also to the working papers of the Informal Consultative Group on Resource Mobilization and the compendium of technical cooperation projects, which will be made available to the Commission.

I. INCREASING RECOGNITION OF THE IMPORTANCE OF CRIME PREVENTION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

5. As noted in the previous reports on the subject submitted to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (E/CN.15/1994/6, E/CN.15/1995/6 and E/CN.15/1996/8) and the most recent reports to the General Assembly (A/50/432 and A/51/327), justice is the foundation upon which civil society, good governance and democracy rest, and its promotion is an essential condition for social stability, security, peace and long-term sustainable development.

6. During the debate on technical assistance held at the last session of the Commission, several speakers underlined the need to consider technical assistance in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice as an integral part of the development process. It was also noted that developing countries and countries with economies in transition did not have sufficient resources to respond to the problems of crime prevention and criminal justice on their own. Assistance from other countries was viewed as vital. Several delegations emphasized that the provision of technical assistance should not be regarded as a humanitarian gesture but as an act of international solidarity that benefited the entire international community.[1]

7. The Commission, in its resolution 5/2, recognized the direct relevance of crime prevention and criminal justice to sustained development, stability, security, improved quality of life, democracy and human rights. It reaffirmed the high priority attached to technical cooperation and advisory services as a means by which the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme could respond to the needs of the international community in the face of both national and transnational criminality and could assist Members States in achieving the goals of preventing and improving the response to crime. Finally, it invited developing countries and countries with economies in transition to include in their requests for assistance to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) projects and/or elements on crime prevention and criminal justice with a view to upgrading national institutional capacity and professional expertise in that field.

8. In its resolution 51/63 of 12 December 1996 the General Assembly reaffirmed the high priority attached to technical cooperation and advisory services in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, and stressed the need to continue to improve the operational activities of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, in particular in developing countries and countries with economies in transition, in order to meet the needs of Member States, at their request, for support in crime prevention and criminal justice; took note with appreciation of the contributions of the Programme to United Nations peacekeeping and special missions, as well as its contributions to the follow-up to those missions, and encouraged the Secretary-General, as a way of strengthening the rule of law, to recommend the inclusion of the re-establishment and reform of criminal justice systems in peacekeeping operations.

9. The importance of good governance (also comprising respect for the rule of law) in guaranteeing sustainable development is generally recognized and is echoed in policy documents of other United Nations entities and relevant international organizations.

10. The decision to devote the resumed fiftieth session of the General Assembly to the issue of public administration and development testifies to the importance of the relationship between an effective public administration and sustainable development.

11. The Department for Development Support and Management Services of the Secretariat has been providing support and expertise in public administration and finance to countries requiring such assistance. It has been active in promoting studies and projects aimed at curtailing corruption in developing countries and countries in transition.

12. In recent years, UNDP has been paying special attention in its policies to capacity development for effective and sound governance as a priority means of supporting the goals of poverty eradication, environmental improvement, gender equity and sustainable livelihoods. In 1988, the Management Development and Governance Division was established to backstop UNDP efforts to strengthen national capacities for sound governance and management development. Particularly relevant in the framework of the UNDP efforts aimed at promoting and supporting good governance are the activities of the Regional Bureau for Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) in the implementation of a regional programme to support the strengthening of democracy, governance and participation. That programme, launched in 1994, covers both regional and country-specific activities and includes initiatives such as setting standards of ethics and supporting the normative role of executive, legislative and judicial powers. The projects carried out in the framework of the programme place special emphasis on (a) development of democratic systems, which consists mainly of support to the establishment of ombudsman-type and human rights protection institutions, an independent judiciary, and advice on legislation; (b) sound governance, including management and development, civil service reform and decentralization; and (c) broad citizens' participation in state affairs. In implementing the programme, the Regional Bureau is pursuing a collaborative strategy, cooperating and coordinating its activities with a number of entities of the United Nations system, including the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Division of the Secretariat.

13. The World Bank's document *Sub-Saharan Africa - From Crisis to Sustainable Growth,* prepared in the late 1980s, identified the frequent lack of a reliable legal framework among the obstacles to creating an enabling environment for development. A World Bank-wide task force, established at the beginning of the 1990s to examine operational aspects of governance concerns, concluded that good governance was central to creating and sustaining an environment that fostered strong and equitable development. It identified the following elements as key dimensions of governance: (a) public sector management; (b) accountability, in the sense of fighting corruption, the misuse of resources and reduction in efficiency of resource use; (c) a legal framework, that is, respect for the rule of law; and (d) information and transparency. Within the efforts aimed at promoting good governance, the World Bank has focused considerable attention and activities on judicial reform programmes. For example, through the Institutional Development Fund the World Bank has provided a grant to finance a review of the judicial system of Argentina focusing on the examination of the operation of the courts. In 1992, the Bank approved a judicial infrastructure project for Venezuela, the first loan exclusively for judicial reform, aimed at assisting the country in reducing the private and social costs of the administration of justice and at improving the enabling environment for private sector development. With the financial sector adjustment credit, the Bank financed activities aimed at enhancing the independence of the judiciary in Bangladesh through the establishment of special commercial courts where financial institutions could bring actions against defaulting borrowers and loans could be adjudicated. In the United Republic of Tanzania, the World Bank has granted loans for the strengthening of the Attorney-General's Office and of the Law Reform Commission; while in Mozambique it financed the training of judges and court staff. In addition, in recent years the World Bank has increased the number of projects aimed at promoting judicial and legal reform in several countries, such as Bolivia, Ecuador, Kyrgyzstan, Poland and Republic of Moldova.[2]

14. The World Bank was represented at the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice for the first time during its fifth session.

15. The policy statement approved by the Development Cooperation Ministers and Heads of Aid Agencies of the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) at their meeting on 3 and 4 May 1995 and endorsed by the OECD Council at ministerial level on 24 May 1995, entitled "Development Partnership in the New Global Context", points out:[3]

> "More widespread and sustainable progress now depends on building strong capacities to achieve good governance, reduce poverty and protect the environment. Civil conflict, terrorism, population and migration pressures, epidemic disease, environmental degradation, and international crime and corruption hinder the efforts of developing countries and concern us all. ... Experience has shown that achievements in sustainable development, and effective cooperation need to integrate a number of key elements, among which: ... good governance and public management, democratic accountability, the protection of human rights and the rule of law."

16. In the 1995 report of the Development Assistance Committee,[4] reference is made to social development, good governance, accountability, human rights and the rule of law as key elements that experience suggests need to be integrated, country by country and region by region, into effective development strategies. In the document of the Committee entitled *Shaping the 21st Century: the Contribution of Development Cooperation*,[3] capacity development for effective, democratic and accountable governance, the protection of human rights and respect for the rule of law are viewed as essential qualitative factors in obtaining economic well-being, social development and environmental sustainability and regeneration. The importance of cooperation between the United Nations system, the international financial institutions, OECD and other global and regional forums was also recognized and emphasized.[5]

II. OVERVIEW OF TECHNICAL COOPERATION ACTIVITIES

17. Continuing a trend that has developed in the last years, the number of technical assistance activities undertaken by the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Division has steadily increased. These consist mainly of needs assessment and fact-finding missions, training, development of curricula and training material, workshops, seminars and expert meetings, expert assistance and advisory services on substantive, legal and administrative issues, and the exchange and dissemination of information. However, a significant development has been the considerable increase in the number of project proposals elaborated for technical assistance.

A. Advisory services

18. During the period from January to December 1996, the two interregional advisers in crime prevention and criminal justice based at Vienna undertook several needs assessment missions at the request of developing countries, countries with economies in transition and others recovering from conflicts. The focus of those missions varied from fighting corruption to the reform of correctional services.

19. One of the interregional advisers visited Albania, Kazakstan and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. In Albania, the interregional adviser participated in the first donors' round table organized by the Ministry of Justice in support of two projects presented by the Division.[6] In December, the interregional adviser undertook another mission to Albania to finalize a project document for the creation of a master plan for the criminal justice system of the country. The mission to Kazakstan aimed at studying the reform of the prison system in the country and at planning further action to mobilize the international community in support of the efforts of the Government to improve the situation in the correctional services. The mission to the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia was to participate in a programming mission organized jointly by the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Division and the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP) and to give advice in the area of corruption and organized crime.

20. In Romania, the interregional adviser was asked to identify possible areas of activities for the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Division in the field of organized crime and corruption. As a result of that mission, undertaken jointly with UNDCP, the Division elaborated a project proposal for building and strengthening the capacity of the Romanian criminal justice system to prevent and fight corruption and organized crime activities (see also para. 51).

21. A delegation from the Institute of Public Security of the Ministry of Public Security of China visited the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Division in 1996. By way of follow-up, in August an interregional adviser met in Beijing with officials of the Ministry of Public Security to explore possible areas of cooperation with the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme.

22. An interregional adviser visited Angola, Gabon, Senegal and Togo. The mission to Angola was aimed at conducting a preliminary assessment of the criminal justice system of the country (see also paras. 36 and 37). In Gabon the interregional adviser discussed the follow-up to a request from the Government for a training seminar for the personnel of correctional services for juvenile offenders. The mission to Senegal was to establish contacts with the Government for the possible organization in the country of a regional seminar on organized crime and corruption as a follow-up to the World Ministerial Conference on Organized Transnational Crime held at Naples from 21 to 23 November 1994; and to discuss the future drafting of two project proposals related respectively to crime prevention in the city of Dakar and to the training of prison staff. In Togo, the interregional adviser assessed the national needs in the field of organized crime and corruption.

23. A multipurpose mission was conducted to South Africa in March pursuant to discussions held at the UNDCP Southern African Subregional Legal Workshop, held at Pretoria from 14 to 18 November 1994, at the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, held at Cairo from 29 April to 10 May 1995, and during the fourth session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice; and the requests for assistance by the Government of South Africa. The mission focused on juvenile justice, reform of the police and improvement of the system of correctional services. The mission was followed by another in June, which was joined by two consultants, from Italy and the United States of America, and a third mission in November (see also para. 76).

24. Missions were undertaken by an interregional adviser to the Gambia, Guinea and Senegal. The mission to the Gambia served to consult with the local UNDP office on the advisability of an anti-corruption project for the country. In Guinea, the interregional adviser provided advisory services for the rebuilding of the criminal justice system. In Senegal, the preparation for the regional ministerial meeting on organized crime and corruption was the main focus of the visit.

25. An interregional adviser also visited Argentina and Brazil. In Argentina he provided advisory services on organized crime and correctional services, while in Brazil, he helped finalize a project proposal on the improvement of the penitentiary service and lectured at the congress of the Association of the Prosecutors of Rio Grande do Sul.

26. As in 1995, the two interregional advisers were called upon to participate in several expert group meetings, international conferences and meetings with donor countries. More information in this respect is contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the use and application of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice (E/CN.15/1997/14).

27. The regional adviser on crime prevention and criminal justice for Asia and the Pacific, whose post is funded by the Government of Japan and is based in the Social Development Division of ESCAP, undertook several missions during 1996. At the request of the Department of Corrections of New Zealand, he visited that country where he participated in the 16th Asian Pacific Conference of Correctional Administrators and provided advisory services in connection with the implementation of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of

Prisoners[7] in the nations and territories of the Asia and Pacific region. The regional adviser also developed collaborative arrangements with and provided advisory services to various regional and national cooperation agencies, including the Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, the Asia Crime Prevention Foundation, the Japan International Cooperation Agency, the Ministry of Justice of Japan and the Ministries of the Interior and of Justice, the Office of the Attorney-General and the Office of the Narcotics Control Board of Thailand.

28. In addition to responding to requests for advisory services, the regional adviser played a substantive role in the implementation of a regional project on community-based prevention of juvenile delinquency, undertaken by ESCAP with the collaboration of the Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders and the Asia Crime Prevention Foundation. In the framework of that project, he participated in a regional training course held at Bangkok from 7 to 18 October 1996 attended by participants from Bangladesh, Indonesia, Myanmar, Thailand and Viet Nam.

B. Training

29. In accordance with a number of resolutions of the Economic and Social Council and of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice affirming the importance of training as a means of meeting the needs of Member States, in particular developing countries and countries with economies in transition, the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Division organized several training activities covering different aspects of crime prevention and criminal justice.

30. In March, the Division organized four training seminars in Burkina Faso with funds provided by the Government of France: two were aimed at training judges, prosecutors, police and correctional officers on juvenile justice, while the others covered the United Nations standards and norms for correctional services. Responding to the increased concern of five central Asian countries, Kazakstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan, about the effects of organized transnational crime and drug trafficking, and in the interest of improving those countries' responses to those problems, the Division, in cooperation with UNDCP and with the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), organized a joint seminar at Bishkek from 10 to 12 June 1996 on the theme "Drugs and crime: new challenges". The seminar brought together government officials from the five central Asian countries with responsibility for policy-making and implementation and law enforcement officials. The goals of the seminar were to provide a forum for the exchange of views and experiences on the prevention and control of organized transnational crime, illicit drug trafficking and other related issues, and to strengthen international cooperation at the bilateral, regional and multilateral levels.

31. From 9 to 13 September 1996, in cooperation with the Republic of Korea, the Division organized an interregional training course at Seoul on the theme "United Nations Crime Prevention and Justice Information Network: providing information to and from developing countries". The course offered hands-on computer experience for senior and middle-level criminal justice officials from 20 Member States. Its purpose was to increase their ability to introduce computer information technologies in the management of the criminal justice system; and to improve capacity to collect, process and disseminate criminal justice and crime prevention information, including the use of the United Nations Crime and Justice Information Network (UNCJIN) and the United Nations On-line Crime and Justice Clearinghouse (UNOJUST).

32. On the basis of the outcomes of a previous needs assessment mission to Kyrgyzstan on crime prevention and reduction, the Division, in cooperation with UNDP, organized a five-day training workshop at Bishkek from 11 to 15 November for trainers of correctional services from five central Asian countries. The workshop, funded through the know-how fund of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and attended by five senior officials from each Government responsible for training programmes in their correctional system, focused on (a) upgrading training techniques, by introducing an adaptation of the *Basic Training Manual for*

Correctional Workers developed by the International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council; (b) implementing the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners[7] and other internationally recognized basic norms; and (c) disseminating relevant expertise and information on new techniques in the area of prison management.

C. Contribution to United Nations peacekeeping operations

33. The Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Division has provided its services and its assistance in the framework of United Nations peacekeeping and peace-building operations.[8] In February 1996, at the request of the Chief of the Civilian Police Support Unit of the United Nations Peace Forces (UNPF), the Division sent a mission to Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina. The mission assisted in identifying training needs of the civilian police of the United Nations Transitional Administration for Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium (UNTAES), of the UNTAES Transitional Police Force and of the International Police Task Force in Bosnia and Herzegovina. It also identified possible contributions of the Division in that area. At the same time, the Division consulted with relevant national authorities of Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina on their needs for advisory services in crime prevention and criminal justice. In April, at the request of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, the Division provided inputs to the work of the International Police Task Force by joining an Austrian police training assessment team set up for Bosnia and Herzegovina and by assisting in its field mission and in the preparation of its recommendations, with a view to strengthening the criminal justice systems - in particular the law enforcement component - of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

34. The Division in June joined UNDCP in a needs assessment and programming mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina. The mission collected information on the legal and institutional frameworks and ongoing activities related to illicit trafficking in drugs, drug abuse and relevant aspects of the criminal justice system, including the police. Based on the results of that mission, five project proposals were prepared for submission by UNDCP to the International Conference on Law Enforcement in Bosnia and Herzegovina, held at Dublin on 28 September 1996, one of them for joint implementation by UNDCP and the Division.

35. Furthermore, in the framework of the post-conflict peace-building activities, the Division, in cooperation with the Reconstruction and Development Support Unit, of the Department for Development Support and Management Services of the Secretariat, elaborated project proposals aimed at strengthening the administration of justice in Bosnia and Herzegovina, both in the Federation and in the Republika Srpska (see also paras. 45 and 46 below).

36. As mentioned earlier, in March 1996, an interregional adviser undertook a mission to Angola. The mission was aimed at assessing the criminal justice needs of the country with particular reference to crime prevention, reform of penal legislation (in particular in connection with organized crime and corruption) and training of criminal justice personnel, including police and correctional service staff. Following that mission, the Division prepared a project that seeks to build and strengthen the capacity of the Angolan criminal justice system to prevent and fight corruption and organized crime activities. The project accords high priority to the improvement of the effectiveness of the Angolan legislation to combat those activities by introducing new and more effective measures. Further, the project includes practical measures such as establishing a national commission on corruption and setting up a database in the field. The project has been submitted to potential donors, as well as to UNDP and the Department for Development Support and Management Services, and consultations on funding and execution are in progress.

37. In addition, the Division has provided the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM III) with training material, such as the *Compendium of United Nations Standards and Norms in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice*, both in English and in Portuguese, and the Portuguese version of the *United Nations Criminal Justice Standards for Peacekeeping Police*, funded by the Government of Portugal.

38. The Division also contributed to a number of conferences and training courses, including the Conference on the Preparation of the Civilian Personnel of United Nations Peacekeeping Operations, organized by the Austrian Study Centre for Peace and Conflict Resolution, and the International Round Table on Human Rights in Bosnia and Herzegovina, organized by OSCE, both held in Austria; a training course on the civilian personnel of peacekeeping/humanitarian operations and election-monitoring missions, held at the University of Pisa, Italy; and a training course for representatives of non-governmental organizations of CIS member States, held at the Austrian Study Centre for Peace and Conflict Resolution.

39. Currently, the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute, the International Centre for Criminal Law Reform and Criminal Justice Policy and the Division are cooperating in a study on the role, preparation and performance of civilian police in United Nations peacekeeping operations. In November 1996, representatives of the three entities met in New York to revise the first draft of the study. In that context discussions were also held with the Department of Peacekeeping Operations.

D. From project formulation to project execution

40. One of the most significant recent developments regarding the Programme has been the notable increase in the number of project proposals elaborated. Developing countries, countries with economies in transition and countries emerging from conflict have a large variety of needs for technical assistance in the field of building or reforming their crime prevention and criminal justice systems. Because of a lack of funds, government agencies responsible for crime prevention and criminal justice are often understaffed and lack both modern training and equipment. In addition, there are few opportunities to exchange experience either by receiving experts from other countries or travelling abroad to study what is being done elsewhere.

41. During 1996, the Division elaborated new project proposals, 20 of which were included in the compendium of technical cooperation projects. They include regional and national projects addressing different areas, such as institution-building, reform of penal legislation, police, correctional services and juvenile justice, and measures against corruption, trafficking and money-laundering.

42. In most cases, the project proposals are drafted on the basis of the results of a needs assessment mission. Working very closely with the Government, the mission usually seeks to evaluate a country's needs and to assess the existing capacities to meet them of the various components of the Government. Each mission then prepares an inventory of what bilateral and multilateral assistance individual international donors are already providing to the Government. The mission then produces a report, which provides a basis for further discussions with the Government, the local UNDP office and, where applicable, the local UNDCP office, and the international donors. On the basis of those reports, a draft project document is prepared for discussion with possible interested parties. The project document contains a detailed description of the objectives, outputs the project will achieve, the inputs required to achieve them, the activities to be undertaken and who is responsible for carrying them out, the risks involved and an implementation plan.

43. The preparation of most of these project proposals involved, and consequently fostered, cooperation between the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme and other United Nations entities. Both in assessing needs and drafting project proposals, and in implementing projects, the Programme has requested and benefited from the assistance, resources and expertise of UNDCP, UNDP and/or the Department for Development Support and Management Services, in particular.

44. Whereas the nature and the scope of each project proposal is determined by the requests for assistance received and by the needs assessed, the Division, particularly in cases of countries recovering from social or military conflict, tries to pursue an integrated approach. This means the preparation of project proposals aimed at covering different sectors related to crime prevention and criminal justice in order not to create an imbalance that in the long run could seriously hamper the efforts undertaken or - in the worst case - contribute to a

resumption of hostilities. That approach was particularly important in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Sierra Leone and South Africa.

45. The proposals elaborated by the Division were widely distributed to donor countries for funding, both on an ad hoc level and in the framework of the meetings of the Informal Consultative Group on Resource Mobilization. (See the report on activities undertaken and results achieved by the Informal Consultative Group on Resource Mobilization, prepared by its Chairperson (E/CN.15/1997/CRP.1).) Among them, the project for the organization of a subregional training workshop for the trainers of the correctional services of five central Asian countries (see para. 32 above) and two projects in Bosnia and Herzegovina have been funded and implemented. The latter were developed jointly with the Reconstruction and Development Support Unit of the Department for Development Support and Management Services, pursuant to the signing of a memorandum of understanding for the provision of technical assistance in the area of crime prevention and criminal justice between the Division and the Ministry of Justice of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The projects aim at strengthening the new structures of the administration of justice within the two entities comprising Bosnia and Herzegovina - the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Republika Srpska - by offering inputs to the current reforms of criminal law and advisory assistance on juvenile justice, post release treatment programmes, corruption, mutual legal assistance and computerization for courts in two selected cantons in the Federation and for selected courts in the Republika Srpska. The projects also include training of judges and prosecutors and of correctional staff.

46. While the project for the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina is funded by UNDP, the Government of Japan provided the resources for the project in the Republika Srpska. The implementation of the projects in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and in the Republika Srpska started in October and December 1996, respectively.

E. Implementation of the United Nations Declaration on Crime and Public Security

47. The technical cooperation and other activities of the Division made a direct contribution to the implementation of the United Nations Declaration on Crime and Public Security, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 51/60 of 12 December 1996.

48. The Secretary-General has addressed a note verbale to all Member States bringing the adoption of the Declaration to their attention. In response to that note verbale, three Member States (Austria, Japan and the Philippines) offered information on the implementation of the Declaration. Austria emphasized its efforts to combat organized crime, especially illicit drug trafficking, by the adoption of the 1993 Amendment to the Penal Code. The 1996 Amendment to the Penal Act, which will enter into force on 1 March 1997, was also mentioned. The new legislation pays particular attention to mechanisms to combat money-laundering, as well as to the penalization of the manufacture and dissemination of weapons of mass destruction, illicit trafficking in nuclear material or radioactive substances and the smuggling of persons. In addition, the Austrian legislation includes provisions for the recovery of illicit proceeds. Japan stated that it was currently examining possible legislative measures to fight organized crime more effectively and to promote international cooperation in law enforcement.

49. The Division has made efforts to gear its technical cooperation activities towards providing Member States, at their request, with services that would enhance their capacity to implement the Declaration. As mentioned in paragraph 30, the Division, in cooperation with UNDCP and OSCE, organized a training seminar for five central Asian countries to strengthen their capacity for the prevention and control of organized crime and illicit drug trafficking and to provide an opportunity for the assessment of their technical cooperation requirements in those areas. In addition, the Division maintained contacts and strengthened its cooperation relationships with intergovernmental organizations dealing with the prevention and control of transnational organized crime (see also paras. 87 and 88).

50. With respect to the need to take effective national measures to combat serious transnational crime, the Division undertook needs assessment missions to Angola, Kyrgyzstan, Romania and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, as mentioned above. As a follow-up to those missions, four project proposals have been elaborated and are either awaiting funding or are in the first stages of implementation. The first is aimed at building and strengthening the institutional capacity of Angola to prevent and fight organized criminal activities and corruption. At the request of the Government of Kyrgyzstan, the Division cooperated closely with UNDP in elaborating a project aimed at providing advisory services and training to the Government for the establishment of a special department at the Ministry of the Interior for the prevention and control of organized crime. Financing for the project was provided by UNDP, the Government of Denmark and the Government of Kyrgyzstan, on a cost-sharing basis. The project is currently in the early stages of execution.

51. The project for Romania seeks to strengthen the capacity of the country in preventing and fighting organized crime and related activities, as well as corruption. Assistance will be given in the introduction of new legislation and enforcement techniques, including the establishment of a national commission against corruption to coordinate national policies on the issues. A training programme is envisaged, as well as the development of the country's capacity for the exchange of information and experiences. Further, technical assistance will be provided for the establishment of a central database for information on organized criminal activities.

52. The objective of the project in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia is to provide advisory services and training that would assist the Government in its efforts against organized crime, corruption and money-laundering. The project foresees assistance in developing legislation against organized crime, money-laundering and corruption and envisages the introduction of basic concepts of community policing and the provision of training to improve police skills in the prevention and control of those forms of criminal activity.

53. Pursuant to the request of the Government of Ukraine, the Division developed a project designed to improve the capacity of the criminal justice system of that country to react effectively against organized crime. Through assistance in the introduction of new legislation and enforcement techniques, by organizing training for senior officers of the local security agencies and by providing technical assistance to law enforcement agencies by assisting in the establishment of a central data bank, the project pursues institution-building and strengthening of the capacity of Ukraine to prevent and control organized crime.

54. Regarding extradition proceedings as a part of a further development of mechanisms on international cooperation in criminal matters, the Division, pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1995/27 of 24 July 1995, organized a meeting of an intergovernmental expert group on extradition, held at Siracusa, Italy, from 10 to 13 December 1996. The objectives of the meeting were to examine practical proposals for the further development of extradition procedures and of model legislation on extradition. As a follow-up, a coordination meeting of intergovernmental organizations and institutes will be held in 1997 as an essential element for developing training, and technical cooperation in general, in order to enhance the mechanisms of extradition. In addition, a series of training courses is also scheduled for 1997. (For details, see the report of the meeting of the intergovernmental expert group on extradition, held at Siracusa, Italy, from 10 to 13 December 1996 (E/CN.15/1997/6).)

55. In the area of international cooperation in criminal matters, a project on the implementation of the Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) has been already developed and is awaiting funding. Its purpose is to enable the ECOWAS States to implement the Convention, signed in 1994, to familiarize a large number of law enforcement professionals with it and to initiate judicial cooperation among States.

56. In view of the importance of the Declaration on Crime and Public Security, the Division plans to continue developing operational activities in the areas covered by it. This course of action is warranted by the increased number of requests received from Member States for assistance in reforms or action related to the broad range

of issues covered by the Declaration. In addition to activities described in other reports of the Secretary-General currently before the Commission under the relevant agenda items, the Division could develop training material and programmes on improving maritime and coastal border control to prevent and detect illicit trafficking. With particular reference to action against illicit trafficking in migrants, the Division could elaborate an immigration inventory concerning the capability of Member States to prevent and control illicit trafficking of migrants, which could contain useful information on the States' relevant legislative provisions and a description of the training programmes and mechanisms States set up to combat migrant trafficking. Finally, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 49/60 of 9 December 1994 entitled "Measures to eliminate international terrorism", the Division could elaborate training programmes and provide technical assistance to law enforcement agencies of requesting Member States for the purpose of improving their capacity to combat terrorist crimes.

57. The attention of the Commission is drawn to the reports of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Naples Political Declaration and Global Action Plan against Organized Transnational Crime (E/CN.15/1997/7), on action against corruption and bribery (E/CN.15/1997/3) and on measures to regulate firearms (E/CN.15/1997/4), which contain details of technical cooperation activities organized or planned by the Division in those areas.

III. ESTABLISHMENT OF A MECHANISM FOR RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

58. The Commission, in its resolution 5/3 on strategic management, decided to exercise more vigorously its mandated functions of resource mobilization and, for that purpose, to establish an informal consultative group, which would report annually on activities undertaken and results achieved. A full account of the meetings of the group is contained in the conference room paper on the activities undertaken and results achieved by the Informal Consultative Group on Resource Mobilization, prepared by its Chairperson (E/CN.15/1997/CRP.1). The working papers of the Group, together with the compendium of technical cooperation projects, will also be made available to the Commission.

59. Moreover, the Commission, in paragraph 15 of its resolution 5/2 on technical cooperation and interregional advisory services in crime prevention and criminal justice, requested the Secretary-General to explore with Member States the establishment of a mechanism for resource mobilization and coordination of activities in the area of technical assistance.

60. In response, as recommended by the organizational meeting for the establishment of an informal consultative group on resource mobilization, the Director-General sought the views of the chairpersons of the regional groups regarding the implementation of paragraph 15, including whether the informal consultative group to be established pursuant to paragraph 10 of commission resolution 5/3 could also serve as the mechanism envisaged in paragraph 15 of resolution 5/2.

61. The chairpersons of the regional groups, after consultations with the Member States in their respective groups, expressed the view that there was no need to establish another mechanism in addition to the informal consultative group on resource mobilization and that the needs expressed in Commission resolution 5/2 could be served by that group.

IV. COORDINATION OF ACTIVITIES

62. In section IV, paragraph 5, of its resolution 1992/22, the Economic and Social Council requested the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to cooperate closely with other United Nations bodies and the specialized agencies in order to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of United Nations activities in areas of mutual concern and to ensure proper coordination and avoidance of duplication, and urged the

Commission to cooperate closely with intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in the development and implementation of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme. In its resolution 3/5, the Commission requested the Secretary-General to ensure continued coordination of the activities of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Division and UNDCP. In its resolution 5/2, the Commission again requested the Secretary-General to continue to strengthen the cooperation with UNDCP, including the undertaking of joint initiatives, and called upon the Department for Development Support and Management Services and the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat, UNDP, the World Bank and international, regional and national funding agencies to support technical cooperation activities devoted to crime prevention and criminal justice, utilizing the expertise of the Programme. Pursuant to Commission resolution 5/3 on strategic management, the bureaux of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs held an informal joint meeting on 11 February 1997 in order to improve coordination of work between the two Commissions.

63. In its resolution 51/63, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to strengthen cooperation between the Division and UNDCP, and also requested him to take all necessary measures to assist the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, as the principal policy-making body in the field, in performing its activities, including cooperation and coordination with other relevant bodies, such as the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the Commission on Human Rights and the Commission on the Status of Women.

64. During the period under review, major achievements in the cooperation between the Programme and other relevant bodies and entities of the United Nations system have been made. Most significant of these are a number of important joint initiatives with UNDCP and UNDP, for the latter particularly in the framework of its good governance programme.

A. Joint initiatives with the United Nations International Drug Control Programme

65. Cooperation and coordination between UNDCP and the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Division are of vital importance for the effectiveness of many activities undertaken by both entities. An area where this cooperation has been fostered in particular is that of countering money-laundering. During the discussions in 1996 of the high-level segment of the Economic and Social Council on international cooperation against the illicit production, sale, demand, traffic and distribution of narcotics and psychotropic substances and related activities, emphasis was put on efforts to counter money-laundering as an integral part of international drug control. It was regarded essential to target the economic power of drug traffickers and to prevent the distorting effects on financial markets resulting from money-laundering. Furthermore, it was suggested that a joint unit on money-laundering could be established between UNDCP and the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Division.[9]

66. UNDCP and the Division are the two entities of the Secretariat that are directly concerned with the problem of money-laundering and have been given specific mandates in that area. For UNDCP itself, its mandate derives from the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988.[10] For both entities, mandates derive from various resolutions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council. Calls for assistance by the United Nations in this area have also been voiced in other important international forums, such as the World Ministerial Conference on Organized Transnational Crime, held at Naples from 21 to 23 November 1994. In its resolution 5/2, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice called for strengthened cooperation between the Division and UNDCP, including the undertaking of joint initiatives, in particular the formulation and implementation of technical assistance projects, as well as consideration of the establishment of a joint unit to provide technical assistance regarding the control of proceeds of crime, including the prevention of money-laundering.

67. During 1996 a joint technical cooperation project entitled "Global programme against money-laundering", aimed at making international action against money-laundering more effective, was finalized by UNDCP and the Division. The project includes a number of specific activities required at the international level to help adequately fight money-laundering, raise consciousness about the problem, put in place the necessary legal framework and provide assistance to the judicial, financial and law enforcement sectors. The project has six immediate objectives: (a) increased awareness and improved understanding of the money-laundering phenomenon and acceptance of the need for countermeasures; (b) introduction of relevant legislation, *inter alia*, promoting mutual legal assistance; (c) improved global infrastructure, including the delivery of training services; (d) improved capacity of legal and related law enforcement systems, including the establishment of financial intelligence units or similar bodies; (e) reduced financial system vulnerability; and (f) improved process of performance evaluation. In that framework, the project will target priority countries and assist them to put in place necessary legal frameworks and counter money-laundering, as well as undertake activities in infrastructure-building and training in the judicial, financial and law enforcement sectors. To that end, materials will be developed such as a compendium of relevant national legislation and procedures, as well as computer databases and training materials of general application.

68. The project was approved in October 1996 and most of the necessary financing has been secured. Its execution, which has begun and is expected to last three years, is being carried out jointly by UNDCP and the Division. The project also foresees close cooperation with other organizations active in the field, such as the Financial Action Task Force on Money-Laundering, in order to ensure proper coordination of the work done at the international level. In particular, an international anti-money-laundering database is under construction by UNDCP and the Division in cooperation with a number of other entities, including the Commonwealth Secretariat, the Financial Action Task Force, the International Criminal Police Organization (ICPO/Interpol) and the Customs Cooperation Council (also known as the World Customs Organization).

69. The Division also cooperated with UNDCP on other activities. It provided inputs to several UNDCP documents, projects and initiatives, including the world drug report; the plan of action on drugs, imprisonment and alternative sentences; the plan of action on drug abuse and trafficking in conflict and post-conflict situations; the project to develop a regional strategy for countering money-laundering in the Caribbean; and the preparations for the International Conference on Drug Control Cooperation with the Russian Federation, to be held in Moscow on 16 and 17 April 1997. In addition, the Division participated in the Regional Meeting on Drug Control Cooperation in the Caribbean, held at Bridgetown from 15 to 17 May 1996, and in some missions organized by UNDCP, including those to Bosnia and Herzegovina, Romania and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. The UNDCP legal advisers and the Division meet regularly to discuss ways to further cooperation in areas of mutual interest and concern. A UNDCP legal adviser attended the Intergovernmental Expert Group Meeting on Extradition, held at Siracusa, Italy from 10 to 13 December 1996.

70. UNDCP contributed its expertise and support to the development of a number of technical assistance projects prepared by the Division as several of those projects foresee the involvement of UNDCP in their implementation.

71. A joint senior management retreat was held at Vienna in order to review the evolving relationship between the Division and UNDCP. The current state of the coordination between the two entities was discussed, together with the identification of strengths and areas for improvement and future developments.

B. New partnership with the United Nations Development Programme

72. Over the past year, a significant new partnership has been forged with UNDP through an exchange of letters between the Director-General of the United Nations Office at Vienna and the Administrator of UNDP. The Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme's expertise and growing experience in delivering

technical assistance is now combined with the acknowledged expertise of UNDP in development and technical cooperation and its global network of field offices.

73. An important measure in the new partnership was the signing of a memorandum of understanding with the UNDP Regional Bureau for Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States, which provides, *inter alia*, for joint needs assessment missions and joint fund raising for projects and activities in the area of crime prevention and criminal justice. Pursuant to the memorandum, the Division will provide technical assistance and advisory services and substantive expertise in crime prevention and criminal justice, in particular in organized crime control, in combating corruption, in the implementation of judicial reform and in the improvement of correctional services. In April, one of the interregional advisers participated in the Second Meeting of the UNDP Multilateral Task Force on Democracy, Governance and Participation, organized by the UNDP Regional Bureau for Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States, where he informed the participants of the activities of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme and of the technical assistance projects elaborated by the Division in the areas of judicial reform and control of organized crime and corruption.

74. The Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme has also been participating in UNDP missions and activities in the framework of the democracy, governance and participation programme of the UNDP Regional Bureau for Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States. In December 1996, one interregional adviser was part of a mission to Kazakstan, which consisted of two components: needs assessment, focusing on governance, democracy and participation issues, and formulation of projects for the improvement of correctional services. The Division was also asked to cooperate with UNDP in the elaboration of a project for judicial reform in Uzbekistan and, following a mission to Azerbaijan, of a project on democracy, governance and participation in that country. It organized a five-day training workshop at Bishkek from 11 to 15 November 1996 for trainers of correctional services from five central Asian countries (see also para. 32) and participated in the Seminar on International Cooperation to Fight Crime, organized by the UNDP Regional Bureau for Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States for high-ranking criminal justice decision makers at Ashgabad from 29 October to 1 November 1996.

75. In Kyrgyzstan, the interregional adviser led a mission, which included three members nominated by the Government of Denmark, to assist a Kyrgyz national working group to formulate a UNDP project in support of the creation of a central department of the militia to combat organized crime and banditry. As follow-up to the missions undertaken in March and September 1995, the interregional adviser, upon the request of and with funds from UNDP, visited Pakistan to formulate a subprogramme within the UNDP governance programme to deal with the reform of policing.

76. In June and in November, the UNDP office in South Africa financed two missions by an interregional adviser to the country. The first was to provide advisory services on the establishment of a new witness protection scheme, which was required because of the start of the work of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission. The November mission was to discuss with local representatives of donor countries their participation and contribution in project-formulation exercises in support of the initiatives described in the South African national crime prevention strategy.

77. The local UNDP Resident Representative and the Department for Development Support and Management Services of the Secretariat requested the interregional advisory services of the Programme to assist the Government of Sierra Leone in its efforts to rehabilitate the country's criminal justice system and to develop a plan of action against corruption.

78. Most recently, the UNDP office in Sarajevo funded a joint Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Division/Department for Development Support and Management Services project on strengthening the administration of justice in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (see also paras. 45-46).

79. As a follow-up activity to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, held at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 3 to 14 June 1992, UNDP will publish a monograph on capacity-building in criminal enforcement of environmental law, prepared jointly by the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Division and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

C. Collaboration with entities of the Secretariat and other United Nations bodies

80. Over the last two years, the coordination of activities with the Department for Development Support and Management Services of the Secretariat has increased noticeably. The fight against corruption is an area where that cooperation has been particularly important and fruitful. The Division has also provided its inputs to the Interregional Seminar on Restoring Government Administrative Machinery in Situations of Conflict, organized by the Division of Public Administration and Development of the Department and hosted at Rome by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Italy from 13 to 15 March 1996. Furthermore, the Division contributed to the resumed fiftieth session of the General Assembly on public administration and development. In the recommendations to that session by the Twelfth Meeting of the Group of Experts on Public Administration and Finance, held in New York from 31 July to 11 August 1995 and attended by one of the two interregional advisers, emphasis was placed, *inter alia,* on the strengthening of the judicial supervision of public administration to address corruption and, in the case of post-conflict rehabilitation, to the restoration and reorganization of key ministries, including the ministry of justice.

81. The Division worked closely with the Department for Development Support and Management Services in the development of the project aimed at strengthening the administration of justice in Bosnia and Herzegovina (see also paras. 45 and 46).

82. Efforts to strengthen cooperation with the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat included attendance by (a) the Centre at the fifth session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, as well as (b) the organization of ad hoc meetings on possibilities of collaborative action in operational projects. Discussions on further cooperation centred, in particular, on the joint development of manuals and other working materials on the administration of justice for law enforcement officials, magistrates and prosecutors, and on juvenile justice and the treatment of offenders. In July, one of the interregional advisers took part as a resource person in a two-week training seminar for judges, prosecutors and police officers on the reform of the criminal justice system, organized at Ulan Bator from 22 July to 2 August 1996 by the Centre for Human Rights.

83. In considering the question of coordination of activities of the United Nations system for poverty eradication, the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1996, concluded that the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, together with the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, should provide appropriate inputs into the consideration of poverty-related issues by the Commission for Social Development, notably in its discussion of social integration and participation of all people, scheduled for 1998, and into other relevant functional commissions as appropriate.[11] In section III of its resolution 1996/7 of 22 July 1996, entitled "Follow-up to the World Summit for Social Development and the future role of the Commission for Social Development", the Economic and Social Council decided that violence, crime and the problem of illicit drugs and substance abuse as factors of social disintegration should be considered a topic for discussion under the priority theme selected for the follow-up to the World Summit in 1998, "Promoting social integration and participation of all people, including disadvantaged and vulnerable groups and persons".

84. In implementing the United Nations international study on firearms regulation, the World Health Organization provided the Division with data on suicides and accidents in which firearms were involved. The Centre for Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat and the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research provided data and information on the issue of firearms. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) invited the Division to participate in training seminars and to consult with UNICEF programme managers on the possible inclusion of components for assistance in the area of juvenile justice in UNICEF country projects.

D. Intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations

85. As in past years, the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Division maintained contacts with many intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations relevant to the activities of the Programme during the period under review.

86. Activities related to the International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council are described in the report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the institutes comprising the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network (E/CN.15/1997/18).

87. The Division participated in the International Round Table on Human Rights in Bosnia and Herzegovina organized by OSCE at Vienna on 4 and 5 March 1996. As mentioned earlier, a seminar for five central Asian countries on the issues of drugs and organized crime was organized jointly by the Division, UNDCP and OSCE (see para. 30).

88. A representative of the Division was invited to attend the open plenary meeting of the Financial Action Task Force on Money-Laundering, where he contributed to its work in the consideration of the item on external relations. The Division also attended a multilateral seminar on organized crime, organized at Minsk from 15 to 18 September 1996 by the Council of Europe, and described the work done by the United Nations in the field of prevention and control of organized transnational crime. It also attended the Multilateral Conference on Corruption and Organized Crime in States in Transition, organized at Sofia from 12 to 14 December 1996 by the Council of Europe and the European Commission.

89. The Agency for Cultural and Technical Cooperation funded and organized the printing and dissemination of additional copies in French, of the *Compendium of United Nations Standards and Norms in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice*,[12] used in the framework of the four training seminars held in Burkina Faso. The Agency is working on an adaptation of the French version of the *Compendium* for access in computerized form.

90. In the framework of the United Nations international study on firearms, ICPO/Interpol cooperated with the Division by providing statistical data on world trafficking in firearms.

91. Non-governmental organizations continued to contribute significantly to the work of the Programme through a variety of means, ranging from the exchange and dissemination of information and participation in expert meetings, training courses and seminars to the development of working materials and other publications. The Division continued to maintain contacts and cooperated closely with both the Vienna and the New York offices of the Alliance of Non-governmental Organizations in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.

V. CONCLUSION AND ACTION REQUIRED BY THE COMMISSION ON CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

92. Pursuant to calls by relevant intergovernmental bodies and in view of the increasing number of requests for assistance, technical assistance continued to remain a priority of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme during the period under review. The strengthening of its operational capacity has been the most significant development, as illustrated by the preparation of more than 20 project proposals in 1996 and the implementation of some of them. However, lack of adequate resources continues to hamper seriously the effectiveness of the operational capacity of the Programme. Efforts have been made to raise the funds necessary for the implementation of the projects elaborated and only limited success has been achieved so far.

93. The Division increased its efforts to coordinate its activities with entities inside and outside the United Nations system, both to avoid possible overlaps and to increase efficiency. The most important development in this respect has been the improved cooperation with UNDCP and UNDP.

94. Cooperation and coordination of activities with other entities within and outside the United Nations system continue to be of great relevance for two reasons. First, it is essential for the implementation of many mandates as a result of the limited resources at the disposal of the Division. Secondly, as an efficient and democratic criminal justice system is considered a vital element of democratic and sustainable development, a number of United Nations entities, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations share a commitment to providing assistance in the area. During the period covered by the present report, a more systematic approach towards cooperation and coordination was followed, in particular with UNDP, UNDCP and the Department for Development Support and Management Services. However, financial and human resource limitations impose constraints on optimal cooperation and coordination.

95. In view of the above, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice may wish to take the following action:

(a) To invite Member States to treat crime prevention and criminal justice as an essential and integral element of the whole development process of a country, and to call upon States, in particular developing countries, countries with economies in transition and countries emerging from conflict, to include crime prevention and criminal justice in their requests for technical assistance;

(b) To reaffirm the high priority of technical assistance, in particular operational activities, within the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, and to identify measures for the further strengthening of the operational capacity of the Programme, including the interregional advisory services;

(c) To invite Member States to contribute to the further operationalization of the Programme by:

(i) Providing extrabudgetary contributions to the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund;

(ii) Funding specific project proposals;

(iii) Contributing expert assistance during needs assessment and advisory missions and in project implementation;

(iv) Continuing to provide the services of associate experts and consultants;

(d) To encourage the regular exchange of information among donor Governments and funding agencies both to mobilize resources and to ensure the coordination of activities;

(e) To affirm the importance for the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Division of the Secretariat to serve as focal point and clearing-house for inter-agency coordination in crime prevention and criminal justice with other entities of the United Nations system, using mechanisms such as ad hoc inter-agency meetings and electronic forums.

Notes

[1] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1996, Supplement No. 10* (E/1996/30 and Corr.1-3), chap. V.

[2]See World Bank, *Governance. The World Bank's Experience* (Washington, 1994); World Bank Legal Department, *The World Bank and Legal Technical Assistance. Initial Lessons* (Washington, January 1995); Lawyers Committee for Human Rights, *The World Bank: Governance and Human Rights*, revised and updated (New York, August 1995); and Ibrahim F. I. Shihata, "Development policies and strategies - with emphasis on the World Bank Group", in *The United Nations at Age Fifty. A Legal Perspective*, edited by C. Tomuschat (The Hague, 1996), pp. 235-262.

[3]Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, *Shaping the 21st Century: the Contribution of Development Cooperation* (May 1996), Annex.

[4]Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, *Development Cooperation. Efforts and Policies of the Members of the Development Assistance Committee* (1995), p. 7.

[5]Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, *Shaping the 21st Century* ..., pp. 1 and 2.

[6]See the projects for implementation of United Nations and other relevant European standards and norms in the area of juvenile justice and for modernization of the penitentiary system in Albania by bringing it into line with the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners and other relevant United Nations and European standards, as contained in the compendium of technical cooperation projects.

[7]See *First United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Geneva, 22 August-3 September 1955: report prepared by the Secretariat* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.56.IV.4), annex I, sect. A.

[8]In this regard, see also the conference room paper on the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme in the context of peacekeeping and peace-building submitted to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its fifth session (E/CN.15/1996/CRP.7).

[9]See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-first Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/51/3), Part I, p. 18.

[10]United Nations publication, Sales No. E.91.XI.6.

[11] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-first Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/51/3), Part I, p. 35.

[12]*Compendium of United Nations Standards and Norms in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.92.IV.1).